For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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For Independence and Fraternity

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ARMY AIRMEN BLAST ENSHIH, DOWN 8 CRAFT

All Facilities at Advance Enemy Air Base Blown Up in Sunday Raid

S. CHINA MOP-UP CONTINUES

Chungking Military Affairs Council Sees Imminent Fall Of Changteh

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 25.—In the Sunday raid on Enshih, advance air base of the Chungking air force, which recently was incorporated into the American air force, the Japanese Army Air Units, besides demolishing all the facilities there, shot down eight enemy fighters which rose to challenge the raiders. These Chungking fighter planes came up to fight not knowing the true strength of the Japanese flyers, having recently arrived from India where they were trained.

From that raid one Japanese plane did not return. That plane was Corporal Ishii's who crashed himself against an enemy P-43 and went down with it. Corporal Ishii had recently arrived at X X base together with the new fighters which had been sent there.

In that raid on Sunday, a fierce air fight ensued when just as the Japanese bombers had finished bombing and were on their way back more than 10 enemy P.40's, P-43's and P-66's shot out of the clouds. Four P-40's were immediately shot down in flames.

Corporal Ishii drove into the midst of the enemy fighter horde. After knocking down in flames one P-43, he twisted sharply to the left and engaged in combat one of the P-43's which were following him persistently. When the enemy began to flee desperately, the Corporal hurtled after it and finally crashed his own plane at the enemy.

Clean-up Continues

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 25.—In order to complete mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist troops infesting the sector west of the Canton-Kowloon Railway line, Japanese Forces on November 23 launched a new encirclement movement against the remnant enemy forces in the sector around Tashisai, 20 kilometers northwest of Changmutou.

Meanwhile, in concert with this movement the main force of another Japanese Unit at noon on November 23, advanced further to the tableland northwest of Taling with a view to completing mopping-up the Communist troops, which are terrorizing this sector.

Changteh Fall Nears

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—With the battle for Changteh, principal Chungking stronghold on the west shore of Tungting Lake, now raging at the height of fury, the Chungking Military Affairs Council is daily issuing reports of the intensification of the fighting and, giving wild figures of alleged Japanese losses, is preparing for the fall of that city which it believes is imminent.

A United Press report reaching here from Chungking gives the following picture of the desperate defense being put up by the Chungking forces there: "Chengteh, situated on the mouth of the Yuan River at Tungting Lake, has from ancient times been called the bulwarks of Kweichow and Yunnan defense and has always had tremendous military and economic importance. Even while furious fighting was continuing on the Feng River line in the north about two weeks ago, the Chungking forces evacuated the inhabitants of Changteh and worked to build a complete fortress.

"Every house inside and outside the city was turned into a machine-gun nest and the streets were fixed in such a way that street fighting could be fought to the advantage of the Chungking forces when the Japanese broke into the city.

"The Japanese Forces have not yet succeeded in breaking into the city but outside the city Japanese Artillery and Cavalry Units are subjecting the Chungking forces to furious attacks. On Wednesday, Japanese Bomber Units subjected Changteh to furious bombing and also dropped numerous incendiary bombs."

Tea Party at Thai Embassy

Members of the Takarazuka Girls' Revue currently performing in Tokyo in a musical drama written by Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, were invited to a tea party at the Thai Embassy on Friday afternoon. Photo shows these fair performers with the members of the Ambassador's family.

FOE'S PLANES RAID SHINCHIKU, TAIWAN

Imperial Navy Air Units Down 3 Of Attacking Formation of 20 Aircraft

The Takao Naval Defense Headquarters' communique issued at 4:30 p.m. on Friday follows:

"On the afternoon of November 25 about 20 enemy planes attacked Shinchiku, Taiwan. The Imperial Navy Air Units intercepted the enemy planes and shot down three of them (two unconfirmed). The damage on our side was negligible."

Enemy Officer Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 25.—Colonel Gardiner Conroy, attached to the United States Pacific Fleet headquarters, was killed in action while commanding the landing operation in the Gilbert group area on November 20, it was officially announced, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch.

Stimson Boasts Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 25.—United States Secretary of War, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, indulged in a daydream when, in a press interview this morning, he boasted that the current American operations against the Gilbert group would develop into an offensive against Japan.

Stimson is quoted by Washington dispatches as having declared that the Gilbert operations meant the penetration of Japan's outer defense line. These operations, Stimson added, would develop into a major break-through campaign that would enable attacks against the Japanese mainland.

After giving out fictitious figures regarding Japanese losses since October 1, the United States Secretary of War told the bare-faced lie that the American losses during the same period were one cruiser and one transport sunk and 91 aircraft shot down, thus still trying to conceal the calamitous American defeats off Bougainville and Gilbert Islands.

INDONESIANS TO BE GIVEN CHARGE OF DUTCH FARMS

Appointed Farmers to Form Association to Assist and Direct Operators

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, November 25.—The Japanese Military Administration in Sumatra has decided to allow designated farm operators to take over the management of former Dutch farms from November 30, allowing them to make full use of their ability gained through long experience.

The farms are at present under the charge of the Shonan Rubber Union.

Designated operators will form a "Sumatra Farm Association" for the purpose of keeping liaison with the Military Administration.

The proposed association will assist and direct farm operators in maintaining and controlling farms instead of taking a direct part in the management.

Filipino Cast Slated To Give Rendering Of Opera 'Pagliacci'

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—With an all-Filipino cast, the Italian opera "Pagliacci" will be presented here on the evening of November 29, with Professor Ramon Tapales directing. This will be the second occasion in recent months that an Italian opera will be staged in Manila under sponsorship of cultural elements, eager to completely eradicate the already dwindling influence of American jazz in the Philippines.

EAST ASIA CULTURAL BODY HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

Proposal to Make Comparative Study of Sino-Japanese Culture Approved

Domei

PEKING, November 26.—The eighth general meeting of the councilors of the East Asia Cultural Collaboration Council was held at the Peking University at 10 a.m. today.

The meeting opened with an address by Chou Tse-jen, President of the Council. A proxy of Wang Kehmin, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and Lieutenant-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, the Japanese Minister to Peking, delivered addresses of congratulation. Dr. Matsukichi Koyama responded.

A proposal for the creation of an advisory system and an Enterprise Department was submitted and unanimously approved.

Fu Chung-ching and Chen Taosun proposed the establishment of an Institute for the Comparative Study of the Cultures of Japan and China. The proposal was unanimously adopted and will be submitted to the Government authorities.

LEBANON ISSUE UNSETTLED

Catroux Opposed to Abolition of French Mandate

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 25.—In an address delivered today to the people of Lebanon, General Georges Catroux said that the restoration of President Bishara Chury and the reopening of the Lebanese Parliament were the maximum concessions that can be made by the French Committee for National Liberation, according to Beirut reports.

British Legation circles interpret this statement to mean that General Catroux is firmly opposed to the abolition of the French mandate and the system of maintaining a French High Commissioner in the country, and thus, predict the revival of controversy over the Lebanese question.

East England Raided

Domei

LISBON, November 25.—Several German bombers today raided the coastal area of East Anglia, eastern England, the British Air Ministry announced, according to reports from London.

AIR DEFENSE DRILL TO BE HELD TODAY

Final Maneuvers in Tokyo for This Year Scheduled on Realistic Scale

The last air defense maneuvers in Tokyo and vicinity for this year will take place throughout the 35 wards of the Metropolis and in Tachikawa City from 8 a.m. today to Sunday morning.

The Metropolitan Police Board requests the citizens to bear in mind the following points during the maneuvers:

1. Hypothetical enemy planes during the air-raid alarm will have red streamers. However, planes engaged in military maneuvers will be without streamers.

2. Traffic Restrictions: During the air-raid hypothetical alarms, between 5 p.m. today and 5:50 a.m. Sunday, street-car traffic will be suspended, but passengers may get off and walk

3. Taking Shelter: During hypothetical air raids, pedestrians, vehicles and street-car passengers must take refuge in public shelters or, in their absence, under eaves or in near-by buildings.

4. If a railway station is raided by hypothetical enemy planes, no stop will be made by the shosen cars at that station. The passengers should get off at the nearest station upon notice by the conductor, although the trains will be run according to schedule. Passengers in trains at a stop or in railway stations have to take refuge in designated shelters in accordance with the instructions of the station authorities.

5. There will be test blows of sirens at 8 a.m. and at noon today.

PRESS DELEGATES AT NARA

Ancient City, Home of Buddhist Culture, Delights Newsmen

The party of over 50 delegates to the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asia Newspapers who spent Thursday night at Nara, went sight-seeing all day on Friday, visiting Kasuga Shrine, Ningatsudo Temple and Todaiji Temple. They were overjoyed at seeing real Japan and the Buddhist culture which is rooted deeply in the ancient city.

In the afternoon they attended a welcome tea party held under the joint sponsorship of Nara Prefecture and Nara City. The party left Nara for Kyoto by the afternoon train.

4 Lieutenant-Generals Are Granted Audience; Chinese Envoy Honored

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Friday graciously received in audience Lieutenant-Generals Osamu Yoshida, Yuzuru Iimura, Kengo Noda and Yaezo Akashiba who have recently returned from the front. They were later granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress, after which they were presented with gifts of sake.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Tsai Pei and Mr. Tsai proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:25 a.m. on Friday and were received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in the Paulownia Hall. The Chinese envoy and Mrs. Tsai retired from the Imperial Palace filled with awe and reverence.

REDS IN KIEV REGION ON VERGE OF CRISIS

Germans Change to Offensive—Advancing Units Tighten Pressure on Soviets

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, November 26.—The Soviet army in the Kiev area stands on the verge of a crisis as the Reich forces in Korosten, northwest of Kiev, since November 24 have changed to the offensive, while another unit advancing eastward from Zhitomir and still another unit advancing northward from the Pastov area are tightening their pressure on the Soviets, reports reaching here indicate.

Serious concern over the Kiev situation is exhibited by the anti-Axis camp, which thinks that the recapture of this area by the Germans would have a serious effect on the whole situation on the Eastern front. Says the Moscow correspondent of the Times, London: "The Germans in the Kiev area are fighting with the utmost daring and remarkable ingenuity. Their position has been greatly improved. The Soviet forces which have penetrated the German defense lines are feeling a serious menace. The Luftwaffe is aiding the ground units to a large extent. In the meantime, the situation is extremely unfavorable to the Soviet."

Heavy Fighting In Gomel

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—The Soviet forces that rushed into Gomel are engaged in a devastating battle with the German garrison corps, German military authorities revealed.

INDIANS IN MANCHOUKUO TO FORM PATRIOTIC BODY

Spiritual and Moral Uplift as Well as Physical Fitness Are Aims of Society

Domei

MUKDEN, November 26.—Local Indians have wholeheartedly welcomed the plan for the organization of a society by the local government to encourage Indian youths in Manchoukuo to join their compatriots in the Indian National Army in Shonan.

The society is expected to do everything possible to make Indians of this country spiritually and morally fit, enabling them to take up arms against the British to free their motherland.

Under this plan, Indians will undergo strict military training, no different from that received by the Japanese, Manchurian or Chosenese youths of this country.

It is recalled that the Indian Youth Corps was organized on July 31 at the Mukden Shrine in the presence of Nichalman Boolchand, President of the Mukden chapter of the Indian Independence League, as well as officials of the government and civilian quarters.

Laurel Reveals Anonymous Japanese Sent Fur Vest During Cold Spell on Tokyo Visit

Domei

MANILA, November 25.—President Jose P. Laurel in the course of a press conference this afternoon revealed a story of a touching incident involving him and a stranger during his recent visit to Tokyo.

The President said that this stranger observing his discomfort because of the cold wind while speaking at the rally in Hibiya Park, sent an expensive fur and silk vest to his hotel later in the day.

President Laurel expressed gratitude for the present, adding that he had not been able to identify his benefactor in spite of continuous inquiries.

"It was the first thing that touched my heart. I have never experienced such a token of the expression of sympathy which is so characteristic of Japanese people," he declared.

Japan, Manchoukuo Plan To Up Foodstuff Output

Inagaki of Agricultural Development Department Arrives From Hsinking for Talks to Attain Self-Sufficiency by Joint Efforts

A conference to discuss measures to implement the Japan-Manchoukuo foodstuff self-sufficiency plan is expected to be held shortly at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This plan, when realized will enable Manchoukuo to emerge as a vital foodstuff supply base for Japan by the end of 1945.

Seifu Inagaki, assistant head of the Agricultural Development Department of the Manchoukuo Government, arrived in Tokyo at 4 p.m. on Friday with Manchoukuo's scheme for expanding and ameliorating farmlands in Manchoukuo. Other officials had also arrived from Manchoukuo to make arrangements for Japan's cooperation in the agricultural efforts of Manchoukuo.

The discussions to be held at the conference include:

(1) What party is to undertake the farmland expansion and development work.

(2) What is to be the form in which the subsidies to be borne by Japan are to be paid.

(3) How aid and cooperation are to be given in the matter of materials and equipment.

Decision is to be made between the Manchoukuo and Japanese authorities at this conference under the first head in regard to whether the Manchuria Land Development Corporation, Manchuria Development Company and other organizations are to undertake the work or the Manchuria Land Development is to be entrusted with the entire task. Under the second head, the subsidies will either be included in the budget for the next fiscal year or paid out from time to time as needed. As to the third point, the exact quantities are to be fixed at the conference.

The measures for the strengthening of domestic wartime structure which were announced by the Japanese Government on September 22 included foodstuff self-sufficiency plans. Furthermore, on the cooperation of Japan with Manchoukuo in carrying out a plan for increased production of foodstuffs was presented and unanimously approved.

Manchoukuo, on the other hand with the firm conviction that the country can best contribute to the prosecution of the war by means of supplying more foodstuffs to Japan, decided upon the reclamation projects. In this connection Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo Government came to Tokyo on October 10 of this year to confer on the projects with the Japanese Government. Manchoukuo's proposal after careful deliberations was approved by the Cabinet meeting on October 22.

One of the projects, proposed by Manchoukuo, calls for large-scale cultivation in the Sungari River area, Kirin Province, in the area along East Liao River in Fengtien Province and in 12 other places in.

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REGULATIONS BARED FOR SCIENCE ORGAN

Modified Rules Regarding Organization of Research Council Published

New regulations governing the organization of the Scientific Research Council, a body functioning under the direct jurisdiction of the Education Ministry, were promulgated in the Official Gazette Friday in accordance with the Cabinet decision of August 20.

At that Cabinet meeting it was decided that emergency measures should be taken to make adjustments in the organization of scientific research embracing all the institutes of the universities and colleges throughout the country. The Education Ministry, accordingly, has since then been studying the means of strengthening the structure of cooperation in scientific research. Friday it announced a 16-article ordinance making changes in the organization of the Scientific Research Council which forms the pivotal center of scientific research mobilization.

The first President of the Council under the new regulation is to be Dr. Takematsu Okada, former director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, while Dr. Haruo Hayashi, director of the Institute for Research in the Science of Welfare, and Dr. Shigeto Hozumi, professor emeritus at the Tokyo Imperial University, are to serve as Vice Presidents. They were duly appointed by the Cabinet Friday.

Members To Be Increased

In order to enhance the character of the Scientific Research Council as an organ for the advancement of science from Japan's autonomous standpoint and for closer contact and co-ordination of the myriad lines of research conducted by different bodies in pure science and applied science, the members of the Council connected with various branches of natural science are to be increased from 200 to 330 under the revised regulations, adding 70 more members from the fields of social science, thus increasing the membership at once to 400. The Council will be comprised of the presidents of the Imperial universities of Japan proper, Chosen and Taiwan and other representatives of first-rate scientific institutes. They are to be assigned to different special departments to carry on their special lines of research.

In addition, a Scientific Research Mobilization Commission is to be formed of 50 members including members of the Council and officials of the Koto rank from the various

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UNITED EAST ASIANS ON ROAD TO VICTORY

Burmese Prime Minister Stresses Vital Role of Philippines In War

Domei

MANILA, November 26.—The very fact that the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia rise up united to smite the enemy is sufficient to assure victory and peace for the nations of Greater East Asia in the war with the United States and Britain, while failure to do so will mean subjugation to Anglo-American tyranny for the next centuries, or even millenniums, declared Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, in a press conference at the Malacanan, President Laurel's official residence, on November 19.

Dr. Ba Maw stopped here on his way home to Rangoon from the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. He arrived in Rangoon on November 24 and the remarks he made in the course of the interview here were given out today.

The Burmese Head of State said:

"Words fail me when I try to express my joy at this opportunity of visiting the Philippines. I have read the history of the Islands to date many times and am acquainted with the heroic deeds of the revolutionary leaders who have given their lives for the cause of their country. I remember that two years ago I was in prison listening in to the radio reporting the fighting in the Philippines. I prayed that the day would come when the courage and valor of Filipinos would be dedicated to the cause of Asia. My prayer has been answered and today I find that not only Filipinos but all the peoples and states of Greater East Asia are laying down their lives and all that they have in the cause of Asia. The courage, genius and diligence of the Asiatic peoples are now being devoted to the construction of an Asiatic world.

"Burma, like the Philippines, bears a special responsibility to the cause of common prosperity in Greater East Asia. Just as, strategically, the Philippines holds the southeastern approach to Asia, Burma guards the western portals of Asia. It is defending the back gates to India, Thailand, Malai and China. Thus the two nations are closely linked by ties of kindred responsibilities to Asia. The Philippines and Burma may be regarded as placed in a relationship of living or dying together.

"From the economic point of view, Burma is a treasure house of rice, teak, petroleum and other vital materials. Its contribution to the work of building up the self-supply and

(Continued on Page 2)

PARLEY PROVED UNITY OF E. ASIA, BA MAW AVERS

Says Air of Family Conference Prevailed at Historic Meet In Tokyo

MEETS RANGOON SCRIBES

Three Great and Magnificent Results Accomplished by Confab Pointed Out

Domei

RANGOON, November 26.—Pointing to the family-like atmosphere prevailing at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and emphatically declaring that through that conference it was proved that East Asia is really one, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma on Thursday afternoon issued his first statement since his return to Burma. Meeting Burmese and Japanese reporters at his home, the Burmese Head of State, who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations as the Burmese Representative and who returned here on Wednesday, spoke on the historical significance and his impression of the epoch-making Assembly.

Head of State Ba Maw declared in substance as follows:

"You are all aware of the tremendous significance of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. In that momentous conference was actualized for the first time what used to be talked of and dreamed of: the building of a new world and the united cooperation of the peoples of East Asia. President Wang Ching-wei, President Jose P. Laurel and the other Representatives as well as the Observer, Subhas Chandra Bose, are all veterans who have given half their lives in struggle but I saw with my own eyes these people moved to such emotion that they shed tears and were choked with feeling.

Like Family Conference

"These leaders could not help but be happy in seeing their long cherished hopes actualized. The atmosphere at the Assembly was just like that prevailing at a family conference; the Representatives of the various nations gathered and talked with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the center. What was particularly wonderful was the perfect care given by the Japanese to us who had come from afar. This family-like feeling we were able to see at every point in Japan and we were deeply moved.

"This feeling particularly reached its highest peak on November 7, when the Greater East Asia People's Rally was held in Hibiya Park which 100,000 citizens attended. With the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations progressing through such a friendly atmosphere it was impossible for it not to bring about the great result of setting up a landmark in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"In fact, this conference brought about numerous magnificent results. The first was the Joint Declaration. In brief, the Joint Declaration pledges the actualization of the common prosperity and well-being of all nations based on righteousness, to maintain eternally the harmony of the various nations, and to give mutual aid while respecting each other's freedom and independence. These are points which each of the Representatives had declared on his own will in the speeches before the resolution was brought up. Really, the Joint Declaration is not a declaration on paper but one which indeed represents the feelings of the peoples of East Asia. It is something brought about from the heart rather than from mere reason.

2nd Great Accomplishment

"The second great thing accomplished by the Assembly was that it made it possible, for the first time in East Asiatic history, for the leaders of the various peoples to have personal contact with each other. I, personally, met President Wang for the first time, and as a result learned how deep the China problem is and understood how delicate and complex was its solution. I also learned of the nearness of the peoples of Manchoukuo and Burma and the unexpected closeness in the relation between the Philippines and Burma.

"When I informed them of the fact that Burma as an area which touches enemy territory was overcoming hardships and fighting effectively, the Representatives understood, as if it was a matter of their own concern. Burma's first line

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DE VALERA IS FIRM ON NEUTRAL STAND

'We Know What We Are Doing By Keeping Out of This War,' He Stresses

Domei

LISBON, November 22.—Eamon de Valera, Premier of Eire, recently reiterated his intention to stick to neutrality by declaring: "We have the right and we are going to maintain the right to keep this country out of the war," the Dublin correspondent of the Times, London, reported.

De Valera said that when Eire had chosen its policy of neutrality, it had done so in full recognition of the fact that in wartime people who were at war were likely to conclude that those who were not with them were against them.

"The Irish knew that propaganda was going to be used against Eire by those who were interested in defaming the country," he continued, adding: "We knew what we were doing and we are not apologizing for it because we have done rightly and correctly."

Continuing the Irish leader emphasized: "We are in a dignified position and an honest position. We have the right and we are going to maintain the right to keep this country out of the war."

United East Asians On Road to Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

self-sufficiency structure of Greater East Asia is quite extensive. In this respect, too, the Philippines resembles Burma, with its vast natural resources. Burma also forms the cross-roads to the West and East whether it be overland, sea or air transit. The Burmese people constitute a powerful racial factor of Greater East Asia. The important position Burma occupies in the cultural sphere of Greater East Asia is also clear.

"In this way, Burma is devoting its total strength to the struggle for the sake of all Greater East Asiatic nations.

"In regard to the Indian question, I believe that it is a problem which should engage the attention of all the nations of Asia. At the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations I stressed this point and gave the following reasons:

"(1) Burma and India are comrades who have for a long century taken up arms against the common foe. The Burmese people are deeply sympathetic toward the people of India who are now struggling against British imperialism.

"(2) As I emphasized at the Assembly, it has ever been my conviction that without the freedom of India there can be no true freedom for the rest of Asia. In the current situation in Asia, the Indian problem is one of the most fundamental questions remaining to be settled.

"There can be no stability or prosperity for Asia so long as a non-Asiatic Power like the British Empire sits in the heart of the Continent, infesting the pivotal transit routes and mobilizing the vast territories, resources and manpower of India. On the strength of the Indian manpower and resources the British expanded their territory from Aden to the west and to Singapore and Hongkong to the east. Unless we wrest back the resources of India from the hands of the British, the fat and greedy empire will never collapse. It is for this reason that I emphasize so strongly the importance of the Indian problem to all the peoples of Greater East Asia. Until India is free there can be no freedom for Asia.

"The key to victory in the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, is to unite all the nations of this great region in the cause of defeating the United States and Britain. Lacking firm unity, Asia will become weak and helpless. The very fact that the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia rise up united to take up arms against Anglo-American imperialism is sufficient to assure us victory in this war and it is only thus that peace can be won. Failure to do so will mean a continuation of the miseries and humiliation from which the peoples of East Asia have suffered for centuries.

INTERIOR VICE-MINISTER FOR PHILIPPINES NAMED

Francisco Appointed to Post By Laurel; Horrilleno Is Made Associate Justice

Domei

MANILA, November 25—President Jose P. Laurel appointed Guillermo Francisco as Vice-Minister of the Interior, the Malacanan announced at 11 a.m. today.

Mr. Francisco is concurrently retaining his post as Director of the Bureau of Constabulary. The new Vice-Minister took the oath of office before the President.

It was also disclosed that yesterday, the President appointed Antonio Horrilleno, member of the Code Committee, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

HEROES OF MUNDA FIGHT

First-Lieutenant Sugiura With 50 Men Wrests Vital Position From 300 Enemy Soldiers; Dies Gallant Death Defending Hibi Height

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—The enemy on Rendova Island, Solomons, is clashing with the toughest soldiers in the world. Numerical superiority is of no avail in face of the mighty fighting spirit and supercharged morale of the Japanese soldiers. Proof of this is found in the report that a force of about 50 men led by First-Lieutenant Sugiura wrested a vital position from 300 well-equipped enemy soldiers. It is also evidenced in the fact that the same First-Lieutenant refused to retreat in face of heavy odds in the defense of Hibi Height, near Munda, and thus died a glorious death after inflicting crippling losses on the foe.

It was also disclosed that the men under First-Lieutenant Sugiura played havoc with the enemy's rear communications thus facilitating the operations of the Japanese Forces and throwing the foe into utter confusion.

Following is the story of the brilliant achievements of the indomitable commander and his brave men, which is based on the facts given by Sergeant-Major Rikisuke Imai:

When the American troops landed on Rendova Island, First-Lieutenant Sugiura and his men were in charge of X pier at Munda.

A fierce fight was raging between the Japanese on Hibi Height and the enemy who were numerically superior in strength. As the battle situation was gradually developing in favor of the American forces, First-Lieutenant Sugiura and his men were dispatched to attack the enemy at a certain point near Hibi Height so as to disturb the enemy's plan of attack.

Fight Till Death

The Commander exhorted his men to give their lives in the coming battle before they departed. At 6 p.m. on a certain day in July the small Japanese Unit of about 50 men started on its march to death.

The brooding silence of the jungle was broken by the distant rumbling of enemy gunfire. Every precaution was taken against making unnecessary sounds so that the enemy scouts would not discover the presence of the Japanese soldiers. If that should happen the surprise element of the planned attack would be lost.

Two hours passed before the soldiers arrived near the enemy position.

An attack was launched followed by a counter-thrust by the enemy made under cover of heavy machine-gun fire.

Second-Lieutenant Toshio Enokida rushed toward the American position leading eight men armed with bayoneted rifles and hand grenades.

After six hours of intense fighting the position at last fell into the hands of the Japanese soldiers, numbering 50, who thus achieved a signal victory by defeating 300 well-equipped enemy soldiers.

Mopping-up operations were begun immediately and then a message arrived from headquarters saying: "We congratulate you on your success. As it is too dangerous for a small unit to stay near the main position of the enemy you must return at once."

In the battle the Japanese unit had lost Second-Lieutenant Enokida, Probationary Officer Hayakawa and some other men but, by the victory, First-Lieutenant Sugiura gained immortality as the location of the captured enemy position was given his name.

Later the First-Lieutenant and his men were detailed for duties as the reserve force of X X Unit. They were ordered to disturb the rear of the American forces and destroy their communication lines.

For this purpose Sergeant-Major Rikisuke Imai and Superior Private Keizo Matsuura were sent out on a risky mission. It so happened that they found a telephone line of the American forces and cut it at a point to the left of Hibi Height.

Then the American artillery batteries opened fire but the shells fell into their own positions for, with the cutting of their telephone line the gunners could not find the range of the Japanese positions.

When Sergeant-Major Imai reported this incident to his commander more men were detailed for the mission of disrupting the enemy's communications.

Following this Corporal Kamiya and two other men were sent out on a scouting expedition but as they met with a powerful patrol squad of the enemy they were forced to return.

Again Sent Out

However, as the enemy guns opened fire on the Japanese position, Sergeant-Major Imai and Superior Matsuura were again sent out. As they moved toward the American position they cut all the telephone lines on the way until they saw 30 enemy soldiers approaching.

The two Japanese soldiers immediately concealed themselves. From their hiding place they watched some of the American soldiers repairing the telephone lines while the others stood on guard. The nearest enemy soldier was stationed near the thicket in which Sergeant-Major Imai was concealed.

Fortunately the American soldiers did not discover the Japanese fighters.

On X X night First-Lieutenant Sugiura, together with 11 men armed with two light machine guns and automatic rifles, went out to attack the enemy's rear. In the attack the enemy was caught napping and the Japanese soldiers captured a huge quantity of provisions, including tobacco, bread and milk.

On a certain day Sergeant-Major Imai and Superior Private Matsuura were sent out on a vital scouting mission. They started out at midnight and had marched for about 20 minutes when they reached the enemy camp. They threw their hand grenades into the midst of the American soldiers and after calmly watching the confusion that ensued, they left the scene of action to hunt around for a place to sleep.

When they awoke next morning they found that the near neighborhood was alive with enemy soldiers. They lay motionless lest they should be discovered.

Superior Private Matsuura continued to sleep until noon when he was rudely awakened by the tramp of the several hundred soldiers on the march. The two scouts then noticed that the enemy soldiers were heading toward Hibi Height. "We must find out the exact strength of the American troops and then report at once," Sergeant-Major Imai said to his comrade.

Look for Enemy

With the coming of night the two scouts decided to look for the enemy mechanized unit which they had heard in the distance. However, they could not find it and, furthermore, as they had lost their bearings, they had to pass the night again in the jungle.

When they awoke next morning they were surprised to find that they had camped near the enemy mechanized unit. They took note of its strength and decided to return and report at once. But they did not know in what direction to proceed. Presently enemy guns opened fire thus indicating the direction in which the scouts should return.

On their way back they spotted 35 enemy soldiers. The Japanese were forced to hide themselves again and the enemy passed by without noticing them.

On XX day First-Lieutenant Sugiura gathered seven men and left the camp to destroy the enemy's rear communication lines. The Japanese soldiers were making short work of their job when it was reported that some 30 American soldiers were in the neighborhood. The commander ordered his men to disperse and prepared to ambush the foe.

The American soldiers appeared on the scene and were taken by surprise when the Japanese opened up a volley of machine-gun fire. But the foe stood their ground and a bloody struggle followed. During the heat of the battle a bullet pierced First-Lieutenant Sugiura's right forearm but he did not flinch and continued to fight.

Finally the enemy was forced to flee leaving 12 of their dead and wounded comrades on the battlefield.

Later, American infantry, supported by seven tanks attacked Hibi Height from the southeast. The guns in the rear of the enemy's positions opened up a deadly barrage as a cover for their troops. Under this terrific bombardment the Americans advanced and occupied one section of the Japanese position. The enemy increased its strength by sending up reinforcements.

Commander Kojima shifted his position a little lower down the Height and ordered First-Lieutenant Sugiura to smash the enemy tanks. For this he was given 30 men. The small Japanese force moved out on its risky task.

It was not long before the leader tank was blasted by daring hand-grenade attacks of the Japanese soldiers and before the whole group had been routed. In this encounter Superior Privates Masao Maeda, Toyokichi Heki, Masaki Hayashi and Minoru Miwa were lost.

On the following day the enemy reopened their offensive and again the Japanese were subjected to the terrific bombardment of the American guns. That day First-Lieutenant Sugiura had only six men under his command.

Divides His Force

He divided his force into groups of two and placed them in separate dug-outs. Sergeant-Major Imai was the commander's companion in this arrangement.

Meanwhile, the Americans intensified their gunfire.

The dug-outs were blasted one by one. The dug-out which protected First-Lieutenant Sugiura and Sergeant-Major Imai was the only one to remain intact. It was deep, about six feet square and situated beneath a huge tree.

Undaunted, the two fighters resolved to fight to the end. They were well-equipped and waited for the advancing enemy. When the moment arrived First-Lieutenant Sugiura opened fire cooly and with deadly accuracy. Enemy soldiers fell like ninepins.

When the stock of ammunition was almost exhausted the First-Lieutenant destroyed all important papers and prepared to die fighting. Meanwhile, Sergeant-Major Imai was grimly firing at the foe at the side of his indomitable commander. At that moment he heard his comrade groan, and, on turning around he saw that the First-Lieutenant was bleeding from a wound in his abdomen.

"The end has come. I know the end has come," the wounded warrior groaned. "I order you to proceed to a safer position." The Sergeant-Major would have attended to his commander's wound but he was gripped with resolve to repell the foe. He said: "Hold on for a while. I will drive the enemy back instantly."

However, the First-Lieutenant's wound was fatal for he died soon after during the heat of the battle.

First-Lieutenant Sugiura was an able commander and will always be remembered by his men for the simple reason that he instructed them to ask themselves the following three questions at the end of the day:

"Am I perfectly loyal to the State?

"Am I living up to the expectations of my parents?

"Am I faithful to the instructions of my commanding officer?"

The soldiers who had once been under the command of the First-Lieutenant now shed tears as they repeat these three questions for the personality of the commander is reflected deeply in them.

These fighting men are awaiting a further chance to meet the enemy so that they will be able to exact a fitting revenge for the loss of their beloved and brave commander.

Toulon Raid Victims Bared

Domei

BERLIN, November 25.—The French Government announced that the country sustained casualties including over 160 dead and some 300 wounded as the result of the anti-Axis bombing of Toulon Harbor, yesterday according to reports from Vichy.

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Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO TO UP FOOD OUTPUT

(Continued From Page 1)

cluding Holikang, Sankiang Province. The projects will be started in January, 1944, and will be completed by the end of December of 1945.

With the cultivation of 12 places including Heitai, Lienkiangkow, Inmaho, Tapingchen and others and two more places on the East Liao River and the Sungari River which were newly added, the total arable land upon the completion of the projects will be as large as that of Kagoshima Prefecture, which is the fifth largest agricultural district in Japan. Thus, by the end of 1945 Manchoukuo will emerge as a vital foodstuff supplying base.

Japan in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting, will offer all-out cooperation, and support to Manchoukuo with regard to materials, funds, and technique required for the execution of those projects. As to funds, a considerable amount of money is to be allotted for the purpose, which will enable both countries concerned to forge ahead in close collaboration to realize perfect foodstuff self-sufficiency. Necessary labor will be secured by means of large-scale mobilization of Manchurians and Chosenese.

The actual work of putting the projects into practice is to be entrusted to the Manchoukuo Government. However in consideration of the enormous responsibility a special committee is to be shortly inaugurated. Regarding the financial support which Japan has promised to Manchoukuo, a bill for a supplementary budget is to be introduced at the coming Diet session.

In connection with the foregoing plans the following points must be particularly noticed:

First, relations between Manchoukuo, already playing a vital role as a foodstuff supplying base in East Asia, and Japan will be further cemented by the realization of the aforementioned projects.

Second, Manchoukuo has hitherto supplied various kinds of cereals to Japan, but with reclamation of the large areas, Manchoukuo will be able to provide rice to Japan, two years after the completion of the projects.

Third, the construction of hydro-electric stations having already been completed in the areas along the East Liao River and the Sungari River, water will be sufficiently supplied in those areas. Those areas being the most fertile in Manchoukuo, only two thirds of the expenses which are required for the same purpose in Japan will be needed.

The aforementioned reclamation projects being the first to have been ever proposed by Manchoukuo, their success will greatly encourage the country to make further efforts toward developing it into an agricultural nation.

Musical Mission Leaves for Shanghai—Aims to Introduce Nippon Compositions

A musical mission, headed by Takashi Asahina, left Tokyo for Shanghai Thursday for the purpose of introducing Japanese music to the Chinese and to consolidate still further the cultural foundations of East Asia. The dispatch of the party was realized through the efforts of the Japan Musical Culture Association.

While in Shanghai Mr. Asahina will act as conductor of the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra which is composed of German, Italian and Russian musicians.

Some time ago when Koscak Yamada, noted conductor and composer, visited Shanghai he conducted the same orchestra, but Mr. Asahina is the first Japanese that has been dispatched to that city by the Imperial Government.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, December 8, the musical mission will introduce some Japanese compositions to the Chinese.

When interviewed prior to his departure for China, Mr. Asahina said: "Shanghai's rise to a higher plane of existence since the ousting of Anglo-American influence is a matter of great joy. And, at this juncture, it is a great honor for me to be selected to head the musical mission to that city.

"The purpose of my mission is to eradicate enemy influence from the musical sphere of Shanghai and to introduce Japanese music in its place. For this, the baton will be my weapon.

"Assured of the support of the National Government of China as well as the Imperial Government, I will do my utmost to pave the way for the development of Japanese music in Shanghai."

Parley Proved Unity of E. Asia, Ba Maw Avers

(Continued From Page 1)

policy. At this time, I wish to stress that Subhas Chandra Bose completely brought home to the Representatives that the solution of the Indian problem was indeed the solution to the Asia problem and that without a free India there could be no free Asia.

"The third great result was the the first step was taken toward the actualization of the construction of a new order in East Asia. This indeed is a great step forward. All we have to do now is to drive forward in the ways already set in various fields. It is our duty to propel the cooperation and unitedness of the various peoples still further in order to do that. As my wish, I would like to have the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held regularly. There are numerous problems in East Asia such as the foodstuffs problem, transportation problem, and the war cooperation problem which cannot be effectively solved unless they are dealt with according to a plan covering the whole scheme.

"Also there will be the need to revise Burmese policies based on the principles of the Joint Declaration. What comes to my mind at this time is that first of all we must carry through completely to the people the principles of the Joint Declaration and reinforce Greater East Asia consciousness on Burmese nationalism. Second, we must have exchanges of envoys, not necessarily diplomatic envoys, in order to make closer the ties between the various peoples. And third, we must exchange reports of the culture and living conditions of the various peoples and take their good points and use them to make up for the bad points."

Visits North Borneo

Domei

KUCHING, November 22.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, and his suite who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo, on his way home visited North Borneo arriving on November 20.

After stopping overnight at the official residence of Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Borneo, Prime Minister Ba Maw and his party left on November 21 for home.

CABINET PLANS TO LESSEN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

The Government at its Cabinet meeting Friday decided on the reduction of the personnel of the Chosen and Taiwan government-generals by 3,136 in accordance with the fundamental measure concerning the putting of the administrative workings on a wartime footing. As a result, the total number of Government officials and employes to be reduced in connection with this measure has reached 78,387 throughout all the Government institutions at home and overseas. Before this decision the number of Government officials and employes totalled 975,667, but the wartime measure has reduced it to 897,280.

It was also decided at Friday's Cabinet meeting that a Trade Council would be established in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. This measure also is related to the reform of the administrative structure with particular reference to matters connected with trade with East Asiatic countries.

The decision was made public through the Board of Information Friday afternoon. The basic planning and all other key policies of trade will be deliberated upon by this Council. The Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be appointed chairman. Officials of various Ministries interested in trade will be appointed as members. The Director of the Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be the chief secretary of the Council. Matters decided at the Council will be so arranged as to be quickly translated into practice through necessary channels.

REGULATIONS BARED FOR SCIENCE ORGAN

(Continued From Page 1)

Government services. These are expected shortly to be officially appointed by the Education Minister. Provisional members are already inquiring into the more vital subjects for scientific research and about 100 cooperative research bodies are scheduled to be organized by mobilizing university and college professors according to the subject matter calling for elucidation. These subjects are expected to be taken up by the first session of the Scientific Research Mobilization Commission to meet early next month.

New Regulations

The new regulations embody such changes as a Cabinet appointment system for Presidents and Vice-Presidents instead of a system of recommendation; fixing of their terms of office at three years and establishment of a Scientific Research Mobilization Commission within the Council. The following are some of the more important articles of the ordinance:

Article 1. The Scientific Research Council shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education and shall pursue the aims of contact, co-ordination, expedition and advancement of science and its applications.

Article 2. The Scientific Research Council shall be formed of one President, two Vice-Presidents and not more than 400 Members.

Article 3. The President, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Scientific Research Council shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among men of learning and experience upon submission of the matter by the Education Minister to the Throne.

Article 4. The terms of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Members shall be three years.

The preceding Paragraph, however, shall be amenable to the exception that the said President, Vice-Presidents and Members may be relieved of their offices under special circumstances.

Article 10. The Education Minister may appoint a Scientific Research Mobilization Commission in the said Council in order to inquire into important questions relating to the mobilization of scientific research.

Matters deemed necessary in connection with the Commission stipulated in the preceding Paragraph shall be decided by the Education Minister.

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HEAD OF N.Y.K. HAILS BRAVERY OF SAILORS

Pays Tribute to War Dead—States Finances of Company Are Sound

High tribute was paid for the bravery of the officers and men of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company who had sacrificed their lives while fulfilling their wartime duties by Hisanobu Terai, president of the company.

In addressing the shareholders' semi-annual general meeting, Friday, Mr. Terai said that the financial position of the firm "continued to be on a very sound basis" and that many wooden ships were being built for local operations.

At the outset of the meeting Mr. Terai took the chair, and in support of the directors' report of accounts, declared: "After fully providing for the customary reserve fund, and other items—including provision for taxes—to the extent of ¥6,726,000, the net profit for the half-year ending September 30, 1943, was in round figures, ¥8,021,000.

"By adding to this net profit the amount brought forward from the previous term, namely, ¥3,677,000, a total of ¥11,698,000 was obtained. Of this amount, the directors proposed to set apart ¥2,500,000 as a further reserve for the extension of services and equipment, ¥1,500,000 as a special reserve, ¥180,000 for directors' and auditors' fees, $140,000 as a supplementary bonus for the staff and ¥3,690,000—corresponding to 8 per cent per annum—as a dividend to the shareholders, thereby carrying forward a net balance of ¥3,688,000."

In explaining the operation of the company's business in wartime, especially during the term under review, the president said: "Except on services under State requisition, it was being carried on essentially under the existing Law of Corporation for the Operation of Ships, that is, all Japanese ships coming under this law are being handed over to the said Corporation on a certain consideration. Then the Corporation in turn entrusts these vessels to various shipping concerns—including the N.Y.K.—for their operation on the Corporation's account, on a certain commission for the operators' services.

"The said system has so far been in operation for over a year with fair results, but, with a view to strengthening it further, a certain reform was introduced last July by the Government, and it is considered certain that the results will be even more satisfactory.

"At present, the N.Y.K. is not only operating its own vessels originally handed over to the Corporation and in turn entrusted to the N.Y.K. for practical working, but also vessels belonging to more than 10 shipowners, forming a group of proprietors to be under the control of the N.Y.K., in virtue of the new reformed system."

Continuing, Mr. Terai pointed to the fact that many of the Company's vessels were in the transport and various other services of the Imperial Army and Navy, and are playing a meritorious part in the war.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, Mr. Terai was glad to state that the company was enabled to make the above mentioned profit during the term under review, enough as usual to declare a dividend, besides making customary provision for taxes and the fund for further extension of services and equipment, and the writing off for various reserves and deprecation. "The company's financial position," the president declared, "continued to be on a very sound basis."

Mr. Terai was glad to report that the last batch of five members of the company's staff, who had been held in enemy countries, had returned with their families on board the company's steamer Teia Maru which arrived in Yokohama on November 14.

"The founding and acquisition of various shipbuilding yards for wooden vessels and the establishment of the Yusen Near-Seas Motorship Service, as referred to at the last General Meeting," the president continued, "were gradually bearing fruit, and numerous new vessels are now operating locally."

With special emphasis, Mr. Terai, on behalf of his co-directors and himself, paid high tribute to, and expressed profound sympathy with those capitains, officers and crew of the N.Y.K. vessels, who had sacrificed their lives whilst bravely fulfilling their war duties. The president further repeated their thanks for, and appreciation of, the loyalty and faithfulness of the members of the company's staff both ashore and afloat for attending faithfully to their duties, "some of whom," Mr. Terai stressed, "are gallantly exposing themselves to the imminent danger of their lives in the first line of hostilities."

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Burma—E. Asia's Western Ramparts

By MAJOR-GENERAL AUNG SAN
Minister for National Defense, Burma
Exclusive to the Nippon Times

THE construction of Greater East Asia to which banner Japan is now rallying the 1,000,000,000 East Asiatics is an ideal worthy of support, sound in principle and practicable in nature. It is an ideal because it is a step in the direction of a world brotherhood of nations and is worthy of support since a world of nations mutually antagonistic to one another leads only to bloodshed and strifes and intense human misery in the end and is destructive of peace, goodwill and several things that go to make up creative human civilization.

The creation of Greater East Asia is further worthy of support because it is not merely an abstract ideal apart from us and detached from our interests; it is in the present historical circumstances and existing scheme of things the only intelligent thing for all nations to do. No nation whether big or small can remain blissfully isolated and live apart from the rest of the world today; any nation that wilfully shuts itself out stands only to suffer.

India, Burma, China, and other countries in East Asia have already suffered because they shut themselves up in rigid isolation. Only Japan could in time realize the folly of isolationism and survive and stand out four-square to the world. Not isolationism but cooperation is progressively the basis and demand of the world in the modern scheme of things. Shut ourselves to this historical necessity, and we shall be submerged to our final extinction; this is the grim reality before us today. Even the most backward tribe cannot escape from this conclusion.

Sound in Principle

The construction of Greater East Asia is indeed an effective answer to this logic and conclusion of history and, as such, it is quite sound in principle. Relentlessly human values have undergone a grand transformation process in the fiery furnace of history, and it has become harder and harder for each of us to think in terms of our interests, our values and our standards. From the stage of national exclusion and isolation, the world must move and has moved toward international cooperation. The War that has engulfed the world and is now raging in all its fury and might is but a classic example of this final antagonism between the policy of exclusionism and that of "all for one and one for all," between the old order and the new order, between old values and new values, between the Monroe Doctrine for us and Open Door policy for others, between the economics of Protection and Tariff Walls for others and Preferential treatment for us.

Now one thing is certain. That is that the present old world will perish and a new world will come into being. It will as likely as not be a world divided between blocs of nations, each under the leadership of a Great Power or a combination, and the days of nations in their absolute individualism will be over.

Greater East Asia is a natural combination historically, ethnologically, culturally, economically, geographically and strategically. Historically, East Asiatic nations have a common background of the Mongolian civilization. Ethnologically we have the same origin. Culturally the Yamato Damashii, the Code of Bushido, the family system, Confucianism, Buddhism, etc., have in more ways than one influenced and entered into our lives and fabric. Economically, East Asia in its totality provides all materials for our maximum individual and combined development. And also we form one rice-eating bloc against the rest of the world. Geographically and strategically, we have overcome to a considerable degree the seas and the mountains and the distance between each of us.

We form one inseparable unit, beginning with Japan on the eastern fringe where the Sun rises first, symbolizing appropriately her leading position in East Asia and ending with Burma on the Western fringe. For Japan's security is East Asia's security and Burma's security; East Asia's security is Japan's security and Burma's security; in the same way Burma's security is Japan's security and East Asia's security. This is an inevitable logic of strategy in these days of technical progress of airplanes, battleships, submarines, international highways and communications.

Practical and Practicable

Thus Greater East Asia is well conceived in the very nature of its formation. And Japan is ready to lead and combine and bring it together in her full might and glory—a position which is unchallengable in East Asia. The construction of Greater East Asia is therefore not a wild scheme at all—it is thoroughly practical and practicable.

But two factors remain to complete the picture, and they are in the way of fulfilment. The first factor is the necessity of mobilizing all of East Asia's strength, moral and material, for the construction of Greater East Asia's strength to maintain and defend it. Japan will lead and, all East Asia will have to share it. But in order to make it effective and abiding, it must in the first instance be a Union in which every member should possess complete initiative for its own minimum individual development and preservation, for as a truism goes, charity must first begin at home.

Every member of East Asia must be self-sufficient in matters that will be vital to itself so that even in the worst possible situation each member should be able to take a stand by itself. Particularly is this true in the sphere of defense. Any sector in the East Asia periphery that breaks down will affect the whole strategy. Of course we must have an East Asiatic perspective clearly defined and formulated against which every member must develop itself. But in the formulation of that East Asiatic perspective, it will be necessary to take the peculiarities of every member into account and should not be destructive of individual initiative of the members of East Asia.

The organization of the independent States of Burma and the Philippines and the participation of the native inhabitants in the administration of Malai, Java and Sumatra are steps which prove the sincerity and consummate statesmanship of Japan. But they shall have to be followed up by Japan by helping actively each new nation to attain its fullest development. Union of weak nations carries within itself the germs of decay.

Is Western Gateway

The second factor that we must keep in mind is the significance of Burma geographically and strategically. Veritably it is a decisive factor in the War of Greater East Asia and also in future East Asia strategy. Burma is far on the Western fringe, far from Japan; it is the western gateway of East Asia. It will remain an important gateway even after independent India comes into being and, with international highways running right through her and with Shonan on her South, forms an extremely vital spot of East Asia strategy.

Unless a strong Burma can be created as rapidly as possible, the construction and defense of East Asia will be a costly affair. We should think of this question now and also in the future. Particularly is this true in the sphere of defense. Though we may of course rely upon the Japanese Navy to a considerable degree, the increasing importance of air power in modern wars must be taken into consideration. Unless we have an all-Asia combined air fleet and especially unless we have a Burma possessing a strong air arm for East Asia's defense and also a fully modernized army that shall be able to hold at least any attack from any direction without any support, we cannot say that the defense of East Asia is complete.

Thus we need not only the mobilization of all East Asia but the active leadership of Japan in organizing East Asia, especially vital points like Burma. But organization to be effective must not be imposed from above but should be organically developed from within. It shall need thorough searching for formulae common to all members of East Asia; it shall need thorough information and exchange of opinions and planning. A permanent machinery should be created, with subordinate organs necessary, in which all East Asia will participate and where we shall hammer out our ideas and forge a steel-like unity and solidarity of East Asia in thought, words and action.

MAP CENTRALIZING JAPAN SEEN BY GEOGRAPHY BODY

New Atlas Discards Old Ideas And Sets Nippon as Focal Point of World

A new type of map with Japan as the focal point was introduced at the first meeting of the Geography Society held Thursday morning by Kozo Kitada, Professor of Komazawa University, and attracted a great deal of interest.

The creation of this new map was first conceived by Kohachi Hirabayashi of the Tokyo Municipal Office and was later entrusted to Professor Kitada. The new map is in contrast to those available today, which place importance to European countries.

The new map, eradicating the inaccuracy in the measurement of distances and areas in regard to various countries, sets Japan as occupying the most important place on the globe.

In the new map, distances between Japan and other countries are clearly marked, thus making Japan the center of the world.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 25

On the Eastern Front severe fighting continued notwithstanding the bad weather. Several enemy attacks against the Kherson bridgehead failed. At the German brigehead of Nikopol and in the great Dnieper Bend all Soviet attacks were repelled and some dents were ironed out. South of Kremenchug the enemy succeeded in breaking into our lines with strong infantry and tank formations. In a counter-attack the enemy fighting group was wiped out together with numerous tanks and guns.

In the area west of Kiev our attack is slowly gaining ground by warding off continually numerous enemy counterthrusts and under difficult terrain conditions. The strong enemy forces, which were reported as having been encircled yesterday, were wiped out.

In the last four days our troops captured or annihilated 199 tanks, 554 guns of all kinds, 300 machine-guns and grenade throwers as well as 166 motor vehicles. The Soviets sustained huge losses. Numerous prisoners were taken.

In the battle area round Gomel, fierce fighting continued with the forces which had broken in west and north of the town. Several attempts at encirclement were frustrated by our counter-attacks and the Soviet spearheads were dispersed or repelled in the course of this action. Northwest of Newel our own counter-attacks made further progress after violent enemy attacks had been warded off.

On the rest of the eastern front there was no fighting activity worth mentioning.

On the southern Italian front the day passed quietly. A strong formation of German heavy bombers during the past night attacked establishments and ships in the ports of the La Valetta and Bastia dropping bombs of all calibres.

Some enemy nuisance planes crossed the northern Reich territory last night. The population suffered considerable losses when the enemy bombed some places in southern France.

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6. a)	Ravel:	Oiseaux Tristes
b)	„	Alborada del gracioso
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1943

Ambassador Kurusu's Further Revelations

In connection with the second anniversary of the American ultimatum of November 26, 1941 yesterday, Ambassador Saburo Kurusu has presented additional first hand observations concerning the war guilt of the United States. Speaking before a press conference at the Foreign Office Thursday afternoon, the Ambassador recalled his experiences at Washington at the time of the ultimatum which prove more conclusively than ever the belligerent motives of the American leaders.

The contents of the American Memorandum of November 26, 1941 are already well known, and the circumstances of its presentation likewise. It was a preposterous demand for the subordination of Japanese policy to the self-seeking ambitions of the United States, presented in answer to the Japanese proposals of November 20, 1941 for a constructive formula to ameliorate the existing crisis. What Ambassador Kurusu has now done is to point out the underlying motives of the American leaders in making this impossible demand upon Japan, and these observations of Ambassador Kurusu are most damning to the United States. They corroborate from collateral sources what is indicated by internal evidences in the Memorandum itself.

Most significant is Ambassador Kurusu's revelation that President Roosevelt declared immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack: "I placed Japan where I wanted her to be." That statement shows most conclusively that the United States had previously definitely decided upon war with Japan and only sought an opportunity to make it appear as if Japan had struck the first blow. The Memorandum of November 26, 1941 was thus obviously designed to force Japan to strike so that the United States might secure her desired war but yet put the onus upon Japan. Roosevelt's statement shows clearly how insincere and ulterior were the motives of the United States in presenting its note of November 26, 1941.

American sources also show, pointed out Ambassador Kurusu, that Secretary of State Hull definitely knew that the American Memorandum meant the end of peaceful negotiations and the inevitability of war. The report of Owen Roberts, the State Department publication "Peace and War", and the collection of documents under the same title all tell how Hull immediately notified the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and the British Ambassador that the Memorandum meant that hostilities would now commence at any time. These are proofs that the United States Government presented the Memorandum in full knowledge and with the definite intention that war should result.

Ambassador Kurusu further pointed out that the Australian Minister admitted to him that the American note was altogether too harsh and unreasonable and sought to make an eleventh hour attempt to bring about a reconsideration of the matter but that he was balked by the British Ambassador who concurred with the warlike intentions of the American leaders. Hull himself intimated to Ambassador Kurusu, revealed the latter, that the American Government fully realized the import of what it was doing but that it was in the grip of authorities who held strong opinions whom the Government could not or did not care to resist.

These are evidences which show more than ever the deep responsibility of the United States in bringing on the present war. They prove more conclusively than ever the utter falsity of the present American propaganda which seeks to present the United States as an innocent victim of a surprise attack. "If the American public are informed of the revelations I have just made," concluded Ambassador Kurusu, "they will realize how false and wrong their present leaders' policies are." For the sake of truth and justice, for the sake of Japan's existence, for the sake of East Asia's future, for the sake of the redemption of America herself, the American people must through the defeat of their present Government be made to realize the truth of what Ambassador Kurusu has revealed.

The South Pacific and Europe

The recent capture of strategically important islands in the Aegean Sea by the German forces serves to bring out what significant effects the recent Japanese naval victories off Bougainville have had, not only upon the war situation in the Pacific but in Europe as well. Since the landing of their forces in Sicily, Britain and the United States had been boasting that they had secured complete control of the Mediterranean. That boast seemed to be partially substantiated for a time by the occupation of various Greek islands in the Aegean by the British. But recently, one after another of these islands have fallen into the hands of Germany through the brilliant joint operations of the German parachute and ground units. With the capture of the island of Samos, the German forces have completed their occupation of all the important strategic bases in the Aegean Sea, including the islands of Rhodes, Stampalia, Kos, Levita, Patmos, Icaria, and Leros. Germany has thus been able to establish a strong position in the area which constitutes the defensive bulwark of the Balkans.

The capture of these islands by the Germans is particularly remarkable in view of the fact that the Anglo-American forces possess in addition to their extensive positions in Sicily and the Italian mainland such powerful naval bases as those at Malta, Alexandria, and Cyprus, all in the neighborhood of the Aegean Sea. Yet, in spite of these advantages, the British have been forced to abandon their garrisons in the Aegean islands to their fate. There must be a good reason for this impotence, and that reason is to be found in the Japanese naval victories in the South Pacific.

In view of the success Japan has had in consolidating her position in the South Pacific, the United States and Britain have been constrained to intensify their counter-offensive attempts in that region. For this purpose they have had to shift powerful units of their fleets from the Mediterranean to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, although such a transfer of strength has not sufficed to prevent them from suffering disastrous losses such as they have recently incurred near Bougainville. The consequence has been a marked weakening of Anglo-American strength in the Mediterranean area, evidenced by such developments as the German capture of the Aegean islands. The stalling of the Anglo-American campaign in Italy, although caused by the brilliant resistance of the German forces, likewise owes no small debt to the fact that the depletion of Anglo-American naval strength in the Mediterranean has rendered it more difficult for the British and Americans to send adequate supplies by way of the Mediterranean to their forces in Italy.

Britain and the United States are still talking as if the opening of a second front in Europe will soon take place. But in view of what is happening in the Mediterranean, their difficulties in supplying such a second front can well be imagined. Merely to land their expedition in Sicily and Italy, they were forced to assemble a tremendous number of ships, both naval and mercantile. How much greater a force will they have to collect to launch a real second front? With the situation in the South Pacific developing as it now is, how will they be able to assemble such a naval force in the Atlantic and still continue their operations in the Pacific?

The power of Japan in the Pacific has already enabled Germany through the capture of the Aegean islands to frustrate the plans of Britain and the United States for the opening of another front in the Balkans. The consequent perfecting of the defenses of southern Europe will markedly strengthen Germany's position on the Eastern Front. It in turn will markedly strengthen Germany's position with respect to a second front in western Europe. The cooperation of Japan and Germany has furnished another example of their invincible inter-related strength over all sectors of the global war.

A Year Ago Today

November 27, 1942

With the wiping out of remnants of the New Fourth Communist Army in the Lake Hungtze sector, Kiangsu Province, by the Japanese Force, peace and order have returned to the Tsingyangchen, Kimchen and Pancheng areas. Learning of the annihilation of the Communist troops in these sectors, the Chinese inhabitants rapidly are returning from their places of refuge to their homes to live peacefully under the protection of the Japanese Forces.

Buddhist Precepts and the War

Burmese Leader Declares Nippon Has All Virtues Necessary for Successful Prosecution of War

By U THEIN MAUNG
Minister for Judicial Affairs
(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The Lord Buddha has taught that Sacca, Dhamma, Dhiti and Caga (righteousness, sagacity, diligence and sacrifice) are the principal causes of success in struggles with enemies. So it is advisable to consider whether Nippon has all these virtues to ensure her success in the prosecution of the present war.

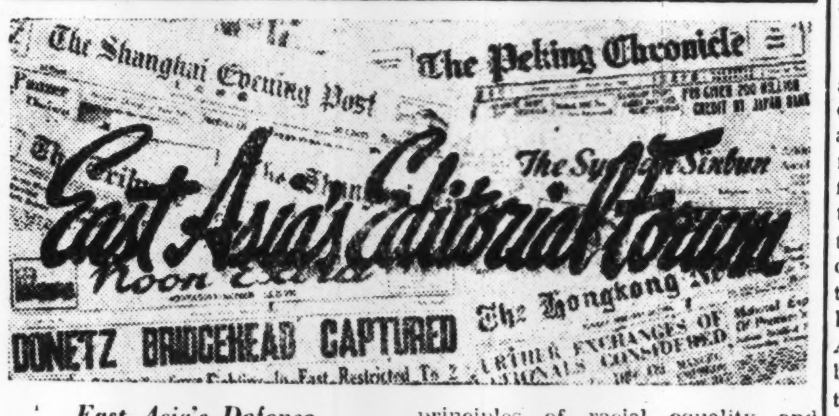
The war itself is known as the War of Greater East Asia inasmuch as Nippon's war object is not only to liberate the peoples of East Asia from foreign domination and consequential exploitation but also to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. So there cannot be any doubt as to the righteousness of the cause for which Nippon is fighting.

Nippon's goodwill for the peoples of Greater East Asia and her political vision are fully demonstrated by her having granted independence to Burma and the Philippine Islands even before the termination of the war. The Nippon Imperial Government's policy toward countries which the Imperial Forces have liberated may very well be compared with the policy of Cakkavattis (Universal Monarchs), mentioned in the Buddhist Scriptures, toward countries which they had conquered. It is also in consonance with the practice of the Burmese Kings to reinstate the Sovereigns of countries which they had conquered after establishing friendly relations.

Nippon's war effort is too well known to require any comment; and the Japanese in Burma have already won the admiration of the Burmese people for their industry and zeal.

As regards the spirit of sacrifice even the enemies of Nippon have had to admit the spirit of Bushido which animates every member of the Imperial Forces.

So we come to the happy conclusion that Nippon has all the virtues which, according to Lord Buddha, are necessary for a successful prosecution of war.



East Asia's Defense

(From The Shanghai Times)

That the defense of East Asia against imperialistic aggression has been made quite secure during the past year is obvious to all. With the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Forces kept in readiness at all key points throughout East Asia to strike out at a moment's notice, it is now practically impossible for any imperialistic Power to make fresh inroads into this part of the world. Such strong defense as this should by all means be maintained for many years to come to enable all East Asiatic nations to enjoy lasting peace and prosperity, free from imperialistic exploitation. No premature optimism, however, is warranted, for all indications combine to convince us of the incorrigible imperialism and insatiable greed of Anglo-American plutocrats who will persist in forcing the anti-Axis armed forces to repeat aggressive attempts in the vain hope of enslaving most of our nations again to their domination and exploitation.

For this reason East Asia must maintain adequate defense, war or no war. This much is plain logic, admitting of no doubt whatever. But it is quite another question who will defend East Asia, or how its joint defense is to be reconciled to the political independence of each East Asiatic nation. For the present, no one will question the advisability of leaving our joint defense in the hands of Japan, who has proved sufficiently competent to fight off all attempts at invasion. Not only has she rid East Asia of all Anglo-American armed forces, but also she is grimly resolved to fight to the bitter end to make the whole world free from Anglo-American imperialism. Certainly Japan, in close collaboration with her Axis allies, will win the war and build a new order in East Asia as well as in the rest of the world.

Even after the conclusion of the war and the advent of the projected new world order, however, the need for an adequate defense will become not a whit less urgent if East Asia is to be made permanently safe for all the Asiatic nations to live in peace with one another on an equal footing. Therefore, we venture to advocate planning well in advance for the organization of East Asia's post-war defense for permanent purposes, although we are in no position to make any concrete suggestion in this connection. The only thing we can say without overstepping the limits of the duties devolving upon the wartime press is that the post-war East Asia's defense may be made as strong as it should be with the largest possible measure of cooperation of all Asiatic nations.

In the light of the Japanese spirit of Hakko Ichiu as well as of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's doctrine of Pan-Asianism, it may also be safely predicted that in spite of, or rather due to, their requirements of joint post-war defense for the whole of East Asia, all Asiatic nations will be enabled each to uphold its own political independence and administer such government as is best adapted to its economic conditions and popular wishes. We have a strong faith in the possibility of East Asia's joint defense materializing by reason of the complete absence of any imperialistic designs on the part of Japan, who is now playing the leading role in the present war for East Asia's emancipation, as well as on the strength of the principles of racial equality and universal brotherhood, on the basis of which common prosperity and well-being will be made possible for all Asiatic nations the moment they have freed themselves from all Anglo-American influence, politically, economically and culturally.

Atrocity in Wartime

(From the Noon Extra)

The world has long been accustomed to tales of atrocity in wartime. They are the inevitable concommitant of war itself; and the side with the best propaganda generally derives a substantial advantage in exploiting world opinion for its own benefit. No one can accurately gauge the part British propaganda had in poisoning the minds of the American people during the first World War through its adroit handling of the alleged atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium and France, but undoubtedly British propaganda lies went a long way in making war acceptable to the American people.

Although the postwar memoirs of many Allied leaders and propagandists have quite thoroughly refuted the stories of German atrocities and have exposed them as British inventions, years of constant calumny felt their stamp on the minds of people throughout the world. People believed the tales of Germany's abominations simply because they had been drilled into their heads. They are willing to believe them today because the impressions gained during the last war were never completely erased.

The stolid German mind is quite incapable of countering the monstrous slanders spread by Allied propagandists. A story concerning alleged German atrocities is spread abroad. When it comes to the attention of the German authorities, the story is investigated and found to be groundless fabrication. The next logical step is to deny the accusation. This is done; but seldom is any other step taken. The consequences are that Germany's brief denial is buried on the inner pages of Allied newspapers or is completely ignored; and the people abroad continue to labor under the illusion that the Allies are fighting not men but monsters.

We realize the futility of raising our voice in denial of the crimes charged against the Germans. Ours would be a voice in the wilderness compared with the systematic and untiring campaign of calumny against the Germans. The history of the current war will eventually be written, and Germany's honor will be vindicated again.

But while the Allies shed crocodile tears over the "sad fate" of Germany's victims, it would not be amiss perhaps to point out the greatest proved atrocity of the war. It is the starvation of the people of India, carried out with cold-blooded deliberation by the British authorities. The callous plundering of India's food supplies by the British has brought about a man-made famine in India. According to reliable estimates more than 30,000,000 Indians are expected to perish of hunger before relief can be made effective. The crime is of such magnitude that even many British quarters are protesting against it.

This is not propaganda. It is a statement of fact confirmed by the British themselves and by numerous American leaders who have toured India recently. The starvation of helpless civilians Britain's favorite weapon. It was used during the first World War against the Germans and was continued for eight months after the Armistice. In the latter period more than 800,000 German men, women and children died of hunger because of Britain's sadistic punishment. But at least the Germans were defeated enemies. Indians are only helpless subjects of the Crown.

This is the atrocity story to end all atrocity stories; and it is the truth. Thirty million Indians, slaves of the British, will perish, not because there is no food in India but because the British are plundering that food. It is an awful truth, greater than any fiction. And because it is the truth we shall let it speak for itself.

JAVA TODAY ENJOYS PEACE, TRANQUILLITY

People Zealously Cooperate With Japanese

By KENZEN OKUBO
(From the Rikugun Gaho)

The War of Greater East Asia! Japanese Air Forces attack Pearl Harbor. . . . Imperial troops advance southward in the Philippines. . . . Singapore falls! Borneo and Celebes in Japanese hands! . . . . As swift as lightning the news of brilliant war achievements of the Japanese Forces winged their way to the East Indies, lighting up the faces of the native residents with new hope and expectations for the future.

"From the east, astride a white horse, the savior will come." Tightly embracing the words of the age-old legend, the people of the islands never lost the secret aspirations and longing for the East during the hundreds of years under oppression and foreign domination. And this feeling blossomed forth in a burning desire for cooperation the moment the Japanese soldiers set foot on their land. The numberless instances of co-working with our forces during the campaigns in the East Indies have moved our Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces to the depth of gratitude, and his appreciation has been clearly voiced in his proclamation.

To the Japanese soldiers, unaccustomed to the climate and conditions of the land, the cooperative attitude of the resident peoples made the burdens of the East Indies fighting much lighter. For, to the troops landing on a strange land, the people of the area of themselves came forth and offered to guide them on the right road under the leadership of the village headman. And by reporting the assembling base of remnant enemy troops to the Japanese, the public peace was quickly restored and maintained.

In fact, in one island, one step ahead of the Japanese, the native chief and his followers captured the Dutch troops and officials and impatiently awaited the arrival of our forces.

Picture of Serenity

The contributing of food for army barracks, the transportation of war materials, the construction of roads, the cooperation in restoring the facilities destroyed by a desperate enemy . . from the opening of the campaign to the complete occupation and the reestablishment of peace and order, the active participation of the people in the reconstruction work deeply moved our men, and today, only a year and a half since the Japanese arrival, the East Indies is a picture of serenity.

And even now that spirit of cooperation is being continued. This new guidance, and this new cooperative condition is indeed the true fighting "East Indies," the warehouse of the commissariat.

The foremost feature of cooperation of the East Indies is the "contribution and development of resources." The foodstuff contributed by the Indies which is in direct line of communication with the front in the South Pacific serves an immediate purpose in the strengthening of the fighting prowess of our Imperial Forces. The greater production and contribution of rice, vegetables, cereals, and fruits is ever attaining bigger results due to the cooperation between the Japanese leaders and the representatives of the various towns and villages. And in relation to the development of the world-famed resources, too, the work has progressed from the idle, untouched situation under the Dutch, to one in which the materials are being uncovered and put to direct use for the waging of the war.

Organized Working Conditions

In the willingness of the people of the East Indies to share their laboring might with the Japanese will be found better than anywhere else the zealous cooperative spirit manifested to its utmost. In the development of resources, the resurrection of destroyed facilities, the native workers are displaying a wholehearted willingness to contribute their strength, so that work is proceeding at a pace many times that of prewar days, and all enterprises are progressing now in an organized, and systematic manner.

Living in a tropical climate, born and reared under the sizzling sun, the people of the area have abilities and talents peculiar to the land in which they live, and their capabilities which had been ignored by the Dutch are slowly beginning to shine forth in the new age.

When these capacities are organized and systematized they will be able to contribute a valuable link to the cooperative make-up of the administration. The organization of the pran (100-ton transport boats which ply between the various islands), the reeducation of the fishermen who possess heaven bestowed gfts as a sea-going race—the establishment of fisheries and maritime navigation schools, and the management of the various domestic industries echo the movement for the reconstruction of Java.

Formation of K.B.D.

Neighborhood associations have been organized in Java. With the formation of the K.B.D. the people of the East Indies have been able to create an autonomous administrative system.

To them, it was virtually the first time in their history that they had been able with their own hands to organize their own administration and set up regulations. And they proceeded at the task with overflowing ardor.

The duties of the K.B.D. also include anti-espionage measures. As soon as a stranger enters a village his presence is reported. The new process of self-administration and political training is progressing, while the defense of the East Indies is being expanded and strengthend through the completion of the organization of the K.B.D.

In conclusion we must mention the cooperative spirit of the overseas Chinese in the East Indies with the native peoples. The awakening of this group, holding strong economic influences, to the realization of the necessity for joining hands with the Japanese will mean that the East Indies will be able to make more secure than ever their national structure.

SOVIETS IRED BY UNFAIRNESS OF AID UNDER LEND-LEASE ACT

Americans and British Secretly Hoping for Moscow's Defeat—Relationship of Anti-Axis Not Smooth

(From the Jikyoku Joho)

There is little room for doubt that the aid the Soviet Union is receiving from foreign countries, notably America and Britain, is a large factor in its power for resisting Germany.

The Soviet Union, which talks of conducting the war of resistance without being aided by other countries, has been disposed to adopt an attitude of disregarding American and British aid. At the moment it is pressing its demands that America and Britain open a second front. It thinks that it is entitled to make the demand because of the fact that America and Britain owed much of their success in the North African campaign and the operations of advancing into Italy to it that checked Germany by the resistance put up on the eastern front.

This attitude of the Soviet Union is disgruntling America and Britain, which counter by saying that the Soviet Union could not have resisted Germany in the manner it did had it not been for the American and British operations in the Mediterranean and the advance into Europe made by their air forces.

The leaders of America and Britain are openly charging that the Soviet Government, by failing to show itself grateful to America although it is receiving much material aid from it, and by talking of carrying on the war of resistance by itself, is trying to implant anti-American ideas in the minds of its people.

Evoked Stormy Protest

As is a matter of general knowledge, William Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, took up the question of the Soviet attitude toward American aid in an interview with the press in Moscow some time ago and said things that evoked a storm of protest throughout the Soviet Union.

Thus, America and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other are opposed in their views on the question of aid. There is no doubt that there is a lack of unity displayed by this group of countries. But it is hard to believe that America, Britain, and the Soviet Union which are agreed about Germany, their common enemy, will make short work of ending the ties that bind them.

The question with which these countries are occupied at the present stage of the war situation, we are prompted to think, is how to improve each its position by making use of the others. This is why what is done by them to one another is so complicated that it is impossible to understand it by the application of ordinary standards.

The Soviet Union has lately made a number of moves motivated by the desire to put it in good standing with America, including the lifting of the ban on the Russian Orthodox Church.

America, on the other hand, is dealing with the smouldering anti-Soviet sentiment among its people in a manner that makes it difficult to know its exact attitude toward the anti-Soviet element in its country. Anyway, it is showing itself conciliatory to the section of its population which is opposed to the idea of increasing relations with the Soviet Union. Its observance of the 10th year of the restoration of relations with the Soviet Union leaves no doubt that it is eager to please the Soviet Union.

There is Britain, steering a middle way between America and the Soviet Union. It is a queer sight to see Britain on the watch for an opportunity to promote its ends by playing America and the Soviet Union aganist each other.

It may be that America and Britain are agreed on the point that the fighting power of Germany should be whittled down at the cost of the Soviet Union.

Motives Are Different

Different motives are actuating Britain and the Soviet Union to get and expect American aid. The common sense view is that the Soviet Union, which is doing all of the fighting with Germany, a formidable Power, is entitled to a large share of American aid. Britain would be the last to accept this view. It wants to get more American aid than the Soviet Union does and this is quite understandable if it is remembered that it is in danger. Certainly it is in no position for helping the Soviet Union.

With this attitude of Britain the Soviet Union is highly displeased, and it seizes at every opportunity of getting more American aid than is given to Britain.

A curious sidelight on the Anglo-Soviet situation with regard to American aid is shed by the manner in which the Soviet press treated the recent message of President Roosevelt to the Congress on what is done under the Lend-Lease Act.

The Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, pulished a long report of the Presidential message in the form of a Tass dispatch from Washington.

The report covered details of the message as regards the aid received by the Soviet Union from America. It had anything in the nature of a comment. The very fact of the publication of the contents of the message in the Soviet press aroused much interest in that it was the first time that any Soviet source had circulated reports about American aid to the Soviet Union.

The figures in the message as reported in the Izvestia were rough. But there they were, about whose accuracy there could not have been any doubt. The Soviet Government would not have permitted their publication in the Soviet press if it had suspected that they were misleading. It is easy to see that the Soviet Government was actuated by some definite motive in permitting the publication of these figures, thereby giving its people an opportunity of getting an idea of the size of aid it is receiving from America. Possibly it wanted to show to America and Britain that it was getting less aid than it was entitled to. Possibly it wanted to encourage the people in their struggle to put the country through the war.

According to the Presidential message, $13,973,000,000 worth of commodities were sent by America to foreign countries under the Lend-Lease Act from March 1941, when the act went into force, till July 31 of this year. Of the amount, Britain received $4,458,000,000 worth and the Soviet Union $2,444,000,000. Much significance attaches to the fact that the figures for aid to Britain were given side by side with those for aid to the Soviet Union.

Fruits of Wisdom

The army is a good book in which to study human life. One learns there to put his hand to everything. The most delicate and rich are forced to see poverty and live with it; to understand distress; and to know how rapid and great are the revolutions and changes of life.—De Vigny.

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Forgive many things in others; nothing in yourself.—Ausonius.

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Better be unborn than untaught, for ignorance is the root of misfortune.—Plato.

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Who feels no ills, should, therefore, fear them; and when fortune smiles, be doubly cautious, lest destruction come remorseless on him, and he fall unpitied.—Sophocles.

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The talkative listen to no one, for they are ever speaking. And the first evil that attends those who know not how to be silent, is, that they hear nothing—Plutarch.

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If it is the truth what does it matter who says it.—Anon.